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Energy
Information
Administration

Weekly Coal Production

Production for Week Ended:
August 3, 1991



Preface

The *Weekly Coal Production (WCP)* provides weekly estimates of U.S. coal production by State. Supplementary data are usually published monthly in two supplements: the Coal Exports and Imports Supplement and the Domestic Market Supplement. The Coal Exports and Imports Supplement contains detailed monthly data on U.S. coal and coke exports and imports. The Domestic Market Supplement contains detailed monthly electric utility coal statistics, by Census Division and State, for generation, consumption, stocks, receipts, sulfur content, prices, and the origin and destination of coal shipments. This supplement also contains summary-level, monthly data for all coal-consuming sectors on a quarterly basis.

Preliminary coal production data are published quarterly, based on production data collected using Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report." Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988 and 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989.

Final coal production data are published annually, based on the EIA-7A coal production survey. Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988 and 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989.

This publication is prepared by the Coal Division; Office of Coal, Nuclear, Electric and Alternate Fuels; Energy Information Administration (EIA) to fulfill its data collection and dissemination responsibilities as specified in the Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-275) as amended. *Weekly Coal Production* is intended for use by industry, press, State and local governments, and consumers. Other publications that may be of interest are the quarterly *Coal Distribution*, the *Quarterly Coal Report*, *Coal Production 1989*, and *Coal Data: A Reference*.

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This report was prepared by the Energy Information Administration, the independent statistical and analytical agency within the Department of Energy. The information contained herein should not be construed as advocating or reflecting any policy of the Department of Energy or any other organization.

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Contents

Summary	1
Figure 1. Coal Production	1
Table 1. Coal Production	1
Table 2. Coal Production by State	2
Table 3. Coal Production by State: July 1991	3

Summary

U.S. coal production in the week ended August 3, 1991, as estimated by the Energy Information Administration, totaled 19 million short tons. This was slightly less than in the previous week, and slightly lower than in the comparable week in 1990. Production east of the Mississippi River totaled 11

million short tons and production west of the Mississippi River totaled 8 million short tons.

Coal production in July 1991 totaled 82 million short tons, slightly more than production in the previous month and about the same as in July 1990.

Figure 1. Coal Production

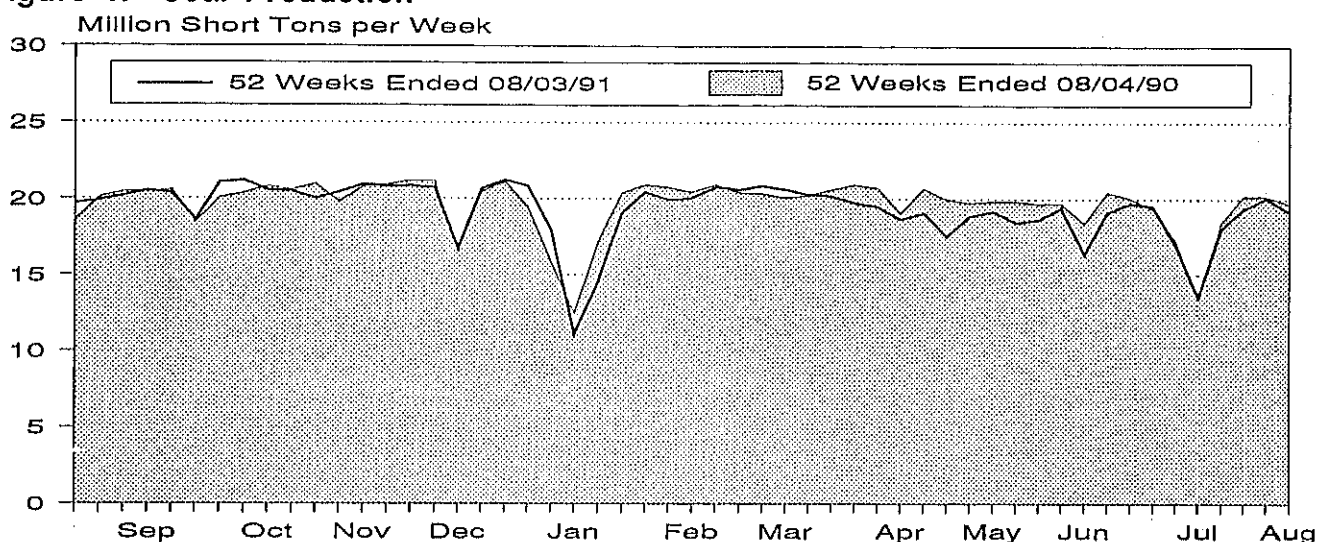


Table 1. Coal Production

	Week Ended			52 Weeks Ended		Percent Change
Production and Carloadings	08/03/91	07/27/91	08/04/90	08/03/91	08/04/90	
Production (Thousand Short Tons)						
Bituminous Coal ¹ and Lignite . . .	19,119	20,036	19,633	1,001,958	1,020,284	-1.8
Pennsylvania Anthracite	61	47	58	2,848	3,153	-9.7
U.S. Total	19,180	20,083	19,691	1,004,806	1,023,437	-1.8
Railroad Cars Loaded	124,967	130,842	128,787	6,510,779	6,626,720	

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1990 data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 2. Coal Production by State
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	Week Ended		
	08/03/91	07/27/91	08/04/90
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite			
East of the Mississippi	11,437	12,051	11,804
Alabama	507	527	460
Illinois	1,119	1,227	1,143
Indiana	666	778	706
Kentucky	3,043	3,206	3,370
Kentucky, Eastern	2,309	2,452	2,482
Kentucky, Western	735	754	888
Maryland	64	69	69
Ohio	680	660	647
Pennsylvania Bituminous	1,311	1,271	1,136
Tennessee	113	119	113
Virginia	893	941	880
West Virginia	3,041	3,253	3,280
West of the Mississippi	7,682	7,985	7,829
Alaska	26	27	26
Arizona	217	227	220
Arkansas	1	1	*
Colorado	422	389	339
Iowa	6	7	8
Kansas	14	15	14
Louisiana	83	77	52
Missouri	45	47	44
Montana	695	761	672
New Mexico	425	285	448
North Dakota	534	585	556
Oklahoma	33	37	35
Texas	1,165	1,221	1,131
Utah	475	457	418
Washington	84	88	100
Wyoming	3,457	3,762	3,766
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total .	19,119	20,036	19,633
Pennsylvania Anthracite	61	47	58
U.S. Total	19,180	20,083	19,691

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

*Less than 0.5 thousand short tons.

Notes: 1990 data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Table 3. Coal Production by State, July 1991
(Thousand Short Tons)

Region and State	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Year to Date		Percent Change
				1991	1990	
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite						
East of the Mississippi	46,521	47,430	47,415	339,847	369,176	-7.9
Alabama	1,972	2,178	2,081	15,396	17,346	-11.2
Illinois	4,875	4,938	4,227	35,252	35,761	-1.4
Indiana	3,236	3,114	3,152	20,441	21,240	-3.8
Kentucky	12,473	12,331	13,348	89,929	101,518	-11.4
Kentucky, Eastern	9,526	9,359	9,935	67,479	75,168	-10.2
Kentucky, Western	2,947	2,972	3,413	22,450	26,350	-14.8
Maryland	269	260	270	1,982	2,100	-5.6
Ohio	2,583	2,688	2,595	18,659	20,283	-8.0
Pennsylvania Bituminous	4,767	5,420	4,573	37,042	41,006	-9.7
Tennessee	448	467	477	3,135	3,859	-18.8
Virginia	3,548	3,677	3,702	25,693	28,327	-9.3
West Virginia	12,350	12,357	12,990	92,317	97,735	-5.5
West of the Mississippi	35,057	31,108	32,169	236,372	227,297	4.0
Alaska	110	98	104	718	788	-8.9
Arizona	914	834	894	6,826	6,068	12.5
Arkansas	5	6	1	28	10	184.5
California	-	-	-	-	13	.0
Colorado	1,520	1,602	1,194	11,526	10,843	6.3
Iowa	27	28	32	208	215	-3.6
Kansas	61	66	53	394	471	-16.4
Louisiana	353	189	291	1,662	1,796	-7.5
Missouri	193	191	192	1,305	1,528	-14.6
Montana	3,462	2,837	2,933	21,534	21,447	.4
New Mexico	1,622	2,079	1,479	12,721	13,826	-8.0
North Dakota	2,660	2,180	2,427	17,502	17,252	1.5
Oklahoma	161	142	144	928	1,141	-18.7
Texas	4,903	4,418	4,602	31,471	31,805	-1.1
Utah	1,787	1,839	1,485	13,344	12,935	3.2
Washington	362	373	399	2,713	2,909	-6.7
Wyoming	16,918	14,227	15,939	113,491	104,250	8.9
Bituminous Coal¹ and Lignite Total .	81,578	78,538	79,585	576,219	596,473	-3.4
Pennsylvania Anthracite	193	226	225	1,607	1,751	-8.2
U.S. Total	81,770	78,764	79,809	577,826	598,224	-3.4

¹Includes subbituminous coal.

Notes: 1990 data are preliminary. Totals may not equal sum of components because of independent rounding.

Sources: Association of American Railroads, Transportation Division, Weekly Statement CS-54A; Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-6, "Coal Distribution Report"; Form EIA-7A, "Coal Production Report"; and State mining agency coal production reports.

Methodology

Weekly Data

Weekly coal production estimates are based on weekly carload data collected by the Association of American Railroads (AAR) from its member railroads and other cooperating railroads. EIA calculates the average tonnage per carload for each railroad's coal car fleet from information obtained from the most recent Quarterly Freight Commodity Statistics filed by Class I Railroads with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and from data made available by individual railroads. These average tonnages per carload are then multiplied by the number of cars loaded to obtain an estimate of weekly coal production shipped by AAR railroads.

Next, the weekly coal production estimate for a specific week is obtained by dividing the AAR rail tonnage for the week by a factor representing the proportion of quarterly AAR rail shipments to total quarterly coal production for the same quarter of the previous year in order to reflect seasonal variation. The ratio of rail tonnage to total production is occasionally adjusted to take into consideration current rail or coal strikes.

Once the U.S. weekly coal production estimate is determined, it is split into two subtotals - a portion for States with little or no rail coal shipments, and a portion for the remaining States, in which a significant percentage of production is shipped by rail. The States with little or no railroad coal shipments are Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Texas, and Washington. With the exception of California and Louisiana, the weekly production estimate for each "nonrail State" is estimated by multiplying the U.S. weekly coal production estimate by the ratio of projected production for that State to total U.S. projected production, for the current quarter. The methodology used to project State coal production is given in the EIA publication *Model Documentation of the Short-Term Coal Analysis System* (DOE/EIA-0394). The EIA contacts the producers in California and Louisiana to obtain their production estimates.

Production estimates for the "rail States" are based on the weekly railroad tonnage data for railroads shipping coal from those States, data supplied by these railroads on the percentages of their coal shipments originating from these States, and estimates made by the EIA concerning the amount of State production tonnage that is shipped on these railroads. These figures are used to compute weekly coal production estimates for these "rail States." These independent estimates are then proportionately adjusted to insure that the total production estimate for these "rail States" equals the U.S. total weekly coal production estimate minus the production estimated for all of the "nonrail States." Separate

production estimates are made for the anthracite and bituminous coal regions in Pennsylvania, eastern and western Kentucky, and northern and southern West Virginia.

Monthly Data

Preliminary estimates of monthly coal production by State are obtained by summing weekly coal production estimates published in the *Weekly Coal Production* report. If a week extends into a new month, the production is allocated by day, and the days are added to the month in which they occur. For weeks without holidays, the allocation is Monday through Friday, 18.4 percent each day; Saturday, 8 percent; and Sunday, 0 percent. For weeks with a holiday occurring on a day other than Sunday, the allocation is Sunday and the holiday, 0 percent; and any other day, 20 percent.

Preliminary weekly and monthly production estimates are revised quarterly when quarterly production data, become available. Preliminary weekly and monthly estimates are proportionately adjusted to conform to the quarterly production figure.

Quarterly Data

Estimates of quarterly coal production are based on data collected quarterly on Form EIA-6, with certain adjustments. The national estimate of quarterly coal production is set equal to the quarterly U.S. coal production total as reported on the Form EIA-6. Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the coal production estimation error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the sum of the weekly estimates for a quarter and the quarterly EIA-6 preliminary data) ranges from 1 percent to 4 percent for 1988 and 1 percent to 2 percent for 1989.

The quarterly production data, although published throughout the year, are considered preliminary until EIA annual production data are finalized in September of the following year. At that time quarterly production data are revised (proportionately adjusted) to conform to the final annual production figures.

Finalizing Annual Production

Preliminary total annual U.S. coal production, as reported in the *Weekly Coal Production* report in the first week in January of the following year, is the sum of revised monthly/quarterly estimates of production for the first 9 months (first three quarters) and a preliminary estimate of fourth quarter production derived from weekly estimates.

When production data for the fourth quarter of the year become available from Form EIA-6 in March of the following year, the preliminary fourth-quarter U.S. total production figure and corresponding State-level figures may or may not be revised, depending on the size of the difference between the estimates and fourth-quarter data. As a general practice, EIA does not revise the initial annual production estimates (determined initially in January of the following year). Weekly, monthly, and quarterly State and national production data are adjusted to

conform to finalized annual production figures derived from Form EIA-7A, in September of the following year.

Based on 1988 and 1989 data, the revision error for a quarter at the national level (i.e., the difference between the EIA-6 preliminary data and the EIA-7A final data) ranges from 0.02 percent to 0.08 percent for 1988 and 0.09 percent to 0.14 percent for 1989.

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EPUB PROVIDES SELECTED DATA FROM THE FOLLOWING EIA PUBLICATIONS:

Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays at 5:00 p.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

Weekly Coal Production, updated on Fridays at 5:00 p.m.

Quarterly Coal Report, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter

Electric Power Monthly, updated on the 1st of the month

Monthly Energy Review, updated the last week of the month

Short Term Energy Outlook, updated 60 days after the end of the quarter.

